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ties of integers is given. These chapters also cover Congruences, Fermat's and Wilson's theorems and primitive roots. In the last chapter the author gives a brief treatment of the theory of quadratic residues, Galoi's imaginaries, analytic theory of numbers, Diophantine equations, Pythagorean triangles and the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$.

Elementary Theory of Equations. By LEONARD E. DICKSON. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 184. \$1.75.

This book, as the title implies, gives an elementary treatment of the field usually covered by an introductory course. It starts out with a good treatment of graphs and proceeds to complex numbers by means of vectors. In the solution of numerical equations Newton's method is used in preference to Horner's. The work seems to be carefully done in spite of the following sentence which appears in the first paragraph: "One may be sure that a given cubic equation has only the one real root seen in the graph if the bend points lie on the opposite sides of the x-axis."

Arithmetic. Book I, Fundamental Processes; Book II, Practical Applications. By JOHN H. WALSH and HENRY SUZZALLO. Book I, 35 cents. Book II, 65 cents. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Among the urgent demands now made regarding instruction in arithmetic are that (1) fundamental processes shall be emphasized in the lower grades in order that efficiency may result; (2) that the social and economic applications of arithmetic shall be taught in the upper grades so that grammar school children will have an insight into the typical practices of modern life. These books seem to meet both requirements to an exceptional degree.

The series is so arranged that a pupil may acquire an easy and accurate command of the processes by the end of the sixth year. The seventh and eighth school years are thus left free for the study of practical applications. Few if any books heretofore offered to schools contain so varied and extended a series of applications of arithmetic suitable to the conditions of modern life such as the rank and file of pupils are likely to meet.

Francis W. Parker School Year Book. Volume III, June, 1914. 188 pages. 50 illustrations. Francis W. Parker School, Chicago.

This volume, prepared by the faculty of the Francis W. Parker School, Chicago, deals with "Expression as a Means of Developing Motive," or the place of expression in the process of education. It is a distinctive contribution to literature on social education, and portrays vividly certain fundamental phases of education as they have been worked out in this school. Those who have read Volumes I and II of this *Year Book* will welcome the present volume.